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Preached before his G R A C E

GEORGE, Duke of *Marlborough*,

P R E S I D E N T,

The VICE-PRESIDENTS, the TREASURER, &c.

O F T H E

H O S P I T A L S

F O R T H E

S M A L L - P O X,

On THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1764.

K
YONGE
By PHILIP, Lord Bishop of NORWICH.

L O N D O N :

Printed by H. WOODFALL, in *Pater-noster-Row*.

M.DCC.LXIV.

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A General Abstract of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS, from the first Institution of the SMALL-POX HOSPITAL (the 26th of September 1746) to the 24th of March 1763.

RECEIPTS,

Debtor.
l. s. d.

To Cash by Sir Samuel Geuver, Knt. Treasurer, from 26 Sept. 1746, to 25 March 1747	185	11	0
To Ditto by Ditto from 25 March 1747, to 25 March 1748	949	7	0
To Ditto by Ebenezer Muffell, Esq; Treasurer, from 25 March 1748, to 25 March 1749	411	0	9
To Ditto by Ditto from 25 March 1749, to 25 March 1750	842	0	2
To Ditto by Ditto from 25 March 1750, to 25 March 1751	838	15	10
To Ditto by Ditto from 25 March 1751, to 31 Decem- ber following	1030	19	3
To Ditto by Fotherley Baker, Esq; Treasurer, from 31 December 1751, to 31 December 1752	3282	15	3
To Ditto by Ditto, from 31 December 1752, to 31 December 1753	2234	2	10
To Ditto, by Isaac Akerman, Esq; Treasurer, from 31 December 1753, to 31 December 1754	1843	15	1
To Ditto by Ditto, from 31 Dec. 1754, to 31 Dec. 1755	2199	3	1
To Ditto by Ditto, from 31 Dec. 1755, to 31 Dec. 1756	2593	4	9
To Ditto by Ditto, from 31 Dec. 1756, to 31 Dec. 1757	2497	15	0
To Ditto by Ditto, from 1 Jan. 1758, to 25 March 1759	3642	0	3
To Ditto by Ditto, from 25 March 1759, to 24 March 1760, including five East-India Bonds sold	2514	6	2
To Ditto by Ditto, from 24 March 1760, to 24 March 1761	2481	18	2
To Ditto by Ditto, from 24 March 1761, to 24 March 1762	2077	15	0
To Ditto by Ditto, from 24 March 1762, to 24 March 1763	2598	7	10

DISBURSEMENTS,

Creditor.
l. s. d.

1746. Cash paid by Sir Samuel Geuver, Knt.	27	6	0
1747. Ditto by Ditto	965	3	0
1748. Ditto by Ebenezer Muffell, Esq;	480	12	7
1749. Ditto by Ditto	835	8	1
1750. Ditto by Ditto	829	5	6
1751. Ditto by Ditto	945	14	5
1752. Ditto by Fotherley Baker, Esq; } 1939 13 8 current Expenses			
Workmens Bills for fitting up the Premises in Cold Bath-fields	423	6	0
For 1000 l. Three per Cent. Bank Annuities	1034	15	0
Ditto by Ditto, current Expenses	2117	5	2
Workmens Bills for Improvements	182	0	2
Ditto by Isaac Akerman, Esq; current Expenses	1749	0	8
Ditto by Ditto, current Exp. — 1567 19 0 For 800 l. Three per Cent. con- solidated Bank Annuities — 797 5 0			
Ditto by Ditto, current Expenses	1686	18	9
Workmens Bills for further Improvements	181	19	2
For 700 l. Three per Cent. consol. Bank Annuities — 631 7 6			
Ditto by Ditto, current Expenses	1958	2	4
For 500 l. Three per Cent. consol. Bank Annuities — 444 7 6			
Ditto by Ditto, current Expenses	1907	18	5
For the new add. Building to the Hosp. in Cold Bath-fields	1061	11	1
For five E. India Bonds of 100 l. each, bought 31st May — 517 0 0			
Ditto by Ditto, current Expenses	2182	7	1
For 500 l. Three per Cent. Con- solidated Bank Annuities — 413 2 6			
Ditto by Ditto, current Expenses	2028	18	6
For 800 l. Three per Cent. Con- solidated Bank Annuities — 639 7 6			
Ditto by Ditto, current Expenses	1811	11	8
For 200 l. Three per Cent. Con- solidated Bank Annuities — 163 10 0			
Ditto by Ditto, current Expenses	2102	12	6
For an additional Building in Cold Bath-Fields, and fun- dry Repairs — 383 2 6			
By Balance	215	6	2

£. 32223 17 5

£. 32223 17 5

By Balance	215	6	2
By Repairs	32223	17	5
	£.	32223	17
		5	

An Account of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS by *Isaac Akerman, Esq;* Treasurer of the HOSPITALS for the SMALL-POX and INOCULATION, from the 24th of *March*, 1763, to the 24th of *March*, 1764.

RECEIPTS.

To Balance of the last Year's Account	215	6	2
To Cash collected at <i>St. Andrew's-Church</i> , and <i>Drapers-Hall</i> , by the Stewards on the Feast-Day	169	11	9
To Benefactions on that Day, and at other Times	942	16	3
To Governors and Subscribers Annual Subscriptions	878	17	0
To the Poor's Box	14	15	3
To Half a Year's Dividend on 4500 <i>l.</i> Three per Cent. consolidated Bank Annuities, due the 5th of <i>July</i>	67	10	0
To Cash received by 1000 <i>l.</i> Consolidated Three per Cent. Bank Annuities sold the 14th <i>December</i> last	841	5	0
To Interest of Two <i>Exchequer</i> Bills	1	16	0
To Half a Year's Dividend on 3500 <i>l.</i> Three per Cent. consolidated Bank Annuities due the 5th <i>January</i>	52	10	0

£. 3184 7 5

DISBURSEMENTS.

By Provisions, &c. (<i>viz.</i>) Butchers-Meat, Bread, Flour, Small-Beer, Butter, Cheese, Milk, Coals, Candles, Grocery, &c.	1259	19	11
By Household Furniture and Linen	126	16	8
By Rent and Taxes	93	1	7
By Salaries and Wages	381	8	7
By Printing, Advertisements, and Stationary-Wares	78	5	0
By Repairs	70	2	5
By Drugs and Medicines	139	2	7

£. 2148 16 9

By the Purchase of four Acres of Land, Part of *Drakefield* near *Pancras* for the intended Hospital, in the Names of *Mess. Akerman* and others, in Trust for this Charity, and for making and inrolling the Conveyance

855 18 10

By one *Exchequer* Bill, which cost

100 11 11

By Balance, in the Hands of the Treasurer and Bankers

78 19 11

£. 3184 7 5

N. B. All the Trade's Bills have been paid to *Christmas* last.

HOSPITAL Estate being Freehold, consisting of four Acres of Land Part of *Drakefield* near *Pancras* in *Middlesex* £. 855 18 10
Consolidated Three per Cent. Bank Annuities, standing in the Names of *Mess. Akerman* and others 3500 0 0
One *Exchequer* Bill bought the 14th *June* 1763, which cost 100 11 11
Cash in the Hands of the Treasurer and Bankers 78 19 11

There have been the following Legacies left to these HOSPITALS, *viz.*

100 *l.* by the late *Mr. James Delaune*, of the Parish of *St. Margaret's, Westminster*.

50 *l.* by the late *Mrs. Ann Bridges*, of *Avington, Hants*, which has been received since the settling the above Account.

100 *l.* by the late *Mr. Isaac Childs*, of *Greenwich, Kent*.

There have been received into the House for the Natural Way, from the 26th *September* 1746, to the 24th *March* 1763, Patients 6456
Of whom 4822 have been cured; a very great Number, considering the Fatality of this Distemper, most of them Adults, often admitted after great Irregularities, and some when their Cure has been despaired of.

And from 24th *March* 1763, to 24th *March* 1764

THERE HAVE BEEN INOCULATED

Before the 31st <i>December</i> 1751—131	Brought up—1252
From 31st <i>December</i> 1751, to 31st <i>December</i> 1752—112	March 1759—446
From 31st <i>December</i> 1752, to 31st <i>December</i> 1753—129	From 25th <i>March</i> 1759, to 24th <i>March</i> 1760—372
From 31st <i>December</i> 1753, to 31st <i>December</i> 1754—135	From 24th <i>March</i> 1760, to 24th <i>March</i> 1761—429
From 31st <i>December</i> 1754, to 31st <i>December</i> 1755—217	From 24th <i>March</i> 1761, to 24th <i>March</i> 1762—496
From 31st <i>December</i> 1755, to 31st <i>December</i> 1756—281	From 24th <i>March</i> 1762, to 24th <i>March</i> 1763—439
From 31st <i>December</i> 1756, to 31st <i>December</i> 1757—247	From 24th <i>March</i> 1763, to 24th <i>March</i> 1764—383

Carried up—1252

692
7148

3817, out of whom 13 died.

P S A L M xli. ver. 1.

*Blessed is he that considereth the Poor,
the Lord will deliver him in time of
trouble.*

VARIOUS are the motives, which actuate the minds of men, and induce them to do good to each other; Divine Providence seeming to have formed our souls in a manner analogous to the formation of our bodies, which are, in general, all of them similar to each other, whilst each of them hath something peculiar to itself, distinguishing it from all the rest. Yet different as we are from each other, in our affections, judgments and wills, and in the joint operations and reciprocal effects of all our faculties, so that our complexions do not differ more; still every power with which we are endowed, until greatly corrupted and weakened by vicious habits, naturally pursues mutual
B good ;

good ; and every general mode of thinking, into which imitation in our infancy, education in our youth, or more late and manly speculation may lead us, will certainly direct us to the knowledge of that important duty of relieving the distressed.

Thus, putting for a moment our most holy religion out of the question, ask the man who holds personal happiness to be the chief good which he is to pursue in this world, whether he doth not find at least a serene complacency of mind, if not a high and exquisite relish of mental pleasures, when he is doing good to others. Not to philosophize too much, in order to account for such a result of beneficent actions in such a breast, let it, I say, only be asked whether it is not so. Ask the public-spirited man (of which kind there are various degrees, from the noble and disinterested patriot, to him who can calculate the value of a day's labour to the community) whether benevolence to the indigent doth not essentially come within his system. Ask the same question of every professor of mere natural religion.

But he, who is not only a philosopher but a Christian, will first agree with all these upon the same principles, and will acknowledge farther

ther that relieving the distressed is his duty as a Disciple of Christ; and that all those glorious hopes of an eternity of happiness in another world, depend not upon his being barely just, but upon his following the example of the Captain of his Salvation, the greatest pattern of all good works, who, whilst upon earth, went about doing good, and in heaven maketh perpetual intercession for miserable sinners. Thus the genuine spirit of our religion leads us to every act of goodness to our fellow-creatures, and future happiness is the certain reward. In that religious dispensation, which was preparatory to the more perfect revelation of the Gospel, it was not precisely so: future rewards, however expected, perhaps by some upon the footing of natural reason, perhaps by others from the unexplained and mysterious promises of still more ancient days, were not the express sanctions of that Law. The people look'd for immediate protection from the hand of God; and temporal retribution was the object of their pursuits. And although a much greater (more distant indeed, and upon that account, upon low minds less efficacious, yet still much greater) reward is now held out to us, the hand of God is not shortened, his Divine Providence continueth to

rule over and direct all ; nor have we the least reason to doubt his care for us even here, and that for our goodness to our indigent brethren, he will consider us in our turn, and deliver us in the time of our present troubles. So that notwithstanding this great difference between the two dispensations, of Moses and of Christ, we must not look upon those persons who lived under the former as absolutely destitute of more distant hopes, nor upon ourselves as absolutely destitute of the more immediate protection of Providence. Accordingly, whilst the Scriptures of the New Testament have heaven always in view, yet they are not without such authorities as may satisfy men of God's concern for them upon earth. Not a sparrow, not a hair falleth without his knowledge, and you know the inference. St. Paul says, that he who soweth sparingly, shall reap sparingly ; and our Saviour teaches us to pray for our daily bread.

I shall therefore look upon the pious hymn of the Psalmist, as being equally applicable to us, in these days, and esteem it a point very worthy of a Christian's attention, that, Blessed indeed is he that considereth the Poor, for this reason amongst others, because the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble, by means of other
other

other instruments and agents, whom he will occasionally raise up, and particularly, as we may piously hope, will give him the apposite and obvious reward of his goodness; will strengthen him upon the bed of languishing; will make all his bed in his sickness. Blessed, Blessed then is He that considereth the Poor, or (as you read in the marginal translation) the weak or the Sick; The Lord will deliver him in time of trouble.

He is Blessed indeed, that is to say happy, not only in the reasonable expectation of that retribution at the hand of God, but for many other reasons.

He is Blessed in the contemplation of those grounds and reasons which induce him to consider the infirm; Blessed in the Act itself; and Blessed in his reflections consequential upon it.

Those grounds may be (as I have said before) very various: but a Christian will surely inquire into those obligations, under which he finds himself, upon the principles of his own religion, bound to alleviate the calamities of mankind.

How evil came into the world has perplexed the wise, and will continue to perplex them for ever, if they will persevere in being wise above what is written. But if they will acquiesce in what it hath pleased God to reveal to us, they may

may know, how it came in; how it may be abated here; and how it will certainly be overcome in the end. I speak of natural evil as well as moral; for we know that upon the first commission of the latter, the former was introduced, temporal and worldly evils being then denounced against mankind. Now it is impossible to say what labour and toil would have been necessary to man, had the whole race continued to be as upright as they might have been. But it is very easy to see, upon a very little reflection too, that the more virtue there is in the world, the less would be the misery of it; and we know that virtue very soon lost its hold upon the minds of men, and so misery was introduced naturally as well as positively, as a consequence of mens actions as well as a punishment of them. The toil and labour, and whatever else followed upon our first parents transgression, as naturally follow upon our own transgressions; and the evils introduced then continue to be the lot of us their posterity to this day, still increased in many instances, and incapable of being counteracted but by that benevolence and mutual love which Christianity inspires. The denunciation of labour and toil, and eating bread in the sweat of our brows, was certainly quite general. Let

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the rich and the great consider that. For whence comes it to pass that they are now excepted? Certainly, from the natural, but very inconstant and variable ebbs and flowings of human affairs, and the unavoidable operations of Society.

It is this that occasions the unequal distribution of riches, enabling one part of the world to avail themselves of the labour of the other; to eat the bread of sloth, if they chuse it; and certainly to mitigate the disorders of the body, by employing and rewarding the skill of the physician. By means of their exalted situation in society they thus ease themselves in some measure of their share of worldly calamity, throwing their own burthen upon the shoulders of their inferiors, who not only earn their own bread in the sweat of their brows, but prepare also the bread of others; and, much more still, prepare all the conveniencies and all the ornaments of others, with the same industry. No one is to be blamed for this, taking the world as we now find it. For it is the necessary consequence of social connections, under which there will always be a variety of tempers and manners, raising and sinking families by turns, and perpetually effecting a great difference in mens circumstances and situations. This cannot be avoided.

avoided. We are out of a state of nature and equality. Subordination is become necessary; and there not only is, but must be, riches and poverty, ease and labour, grandeur and servitude.

But now what a pleasing consideration is it, to infer, from this necessity, our duty to soften the hardships of lower life? Nay, what a becoming, what an honorable reflection is it, for those who are placed in exalted, or even middle, stations, that we are all of one earth, and all design'd for one heaven? Who does not rejoice in the thought of making the road, through the one to the other, easy to his attendants and companions as well as to himself? These are previous reflections. Pass on to the Act itself. View the miseries around you. See men almost sinking under the load of sickness attended with poverty. The tears you will shed are in truth tears of joy, if you can relieve such people; and a stretched out hand bespeaks not only the humanity, but the happiness of the heart.

And now once more, when you have made your poor neighbour's bed in his sickness, when you have raised him from a state of despondency, and snatched him from the hand of Death, blessing him, and blessing all about him; What must follow? Surely a sweet, serene complacency of mind;

mind: a modest and humble, yet joyful recollection, that within your own sphere, according to the extent of your own abilities, you have trod in the steps of your great Master and guide; that you have endeavoured to love your brother as He loved you; that what you have done you have done upon the truest motives, that love of man which is the result of the love of God; and lastly, there must follow the most reasonable confirmation of that glorious hope of immortality that man can entertain within his breast. For no man can possibly doubt of his promised reward in heaven, when upon earth his true Faith shall have been perfected by good works.

It is a pleasing reflection, that we live in times, and in a place, where relief is held out to every kind of want, and every kind of disease. He, whose abilities are not very extensive, has one difficulty to encounter within these cities, and only one, which is, where to fix his choice; whilst the Preacher has no difficulty at all, having nothing to do but to recall to his hearers minds all the good which they have done already, in order to engage them to perseverance. There may indeed be very-well-design'd charitable institutions, which yet may be but the mere children

of fancy, inefficacious to their own destination, or at least not affording a complete and experimental demonstration of their real utility. There have been, in Protestant Countries, but very few liable to such exceptions; and it is not to be wondered at, if, in those cases, the world has not been so liberal as in others. As to the Charity which we are met to promote, Superstition indeed has found an objection to one part of it; but no material difficulty has been ever made in regard to the other: For although the number of patients cured, having the Small-pox in the natural way, has not been proportionably so great as were to be wished, yet there have doubtless been many lives saved, which, from the circumstances of the several cases, must otherwise have inevitably been lost. To say the truth, it doth indeed appear, that fewer cures have been made (still I mean where the patients have had the distemper without inoculation) than upon the first thought one would expect. But a little reflection will help to solve that difficulty. For in calculations of the numbers who die of the natural disorder, all sorts and ranks of people are taken in; and the chance is vastly greater in favour of the number of those who recover, when such are included whose friends and families

milies can take early and constant care of them, than when all such are excluded from the computation, and none taken into it but the poorest sort of objects, as it is in the case before us. How many have been totally neglected? How many injudiciously treated? How many, in consequence, near their dissolution, at the time of their being brought to your doors? The deaths of such ought rather to be thrown into the more general calculation, than applied to the examination of the good done by this Hospital. The irregularity of the Lives of several patients, known to their own friends, but unknown to the Hospital; and the greater number of grown persons admitted, in proportion to infants, should likewise be considered as a drawback upon the success of your Charity. If, notwithstanding all these considerations, you have sent out cured, one year with another, near 300, surely you have done much good, and have reasonable grounds to go on, in continual hopes of improving and doing more.

Nothing of this kind arrives at maturity in an instant. Every day shews the defects of the very best design'd plans; and they who design'd them, having nothing in view but the Glory of God and the good of mankind, will certainly

endeavour to supply every defect in the original contrivance, and to correct every error in the management of it, as they arise and exhibit themselves to view. For it must be said, to the praise of the Conductors of all the great charitable institutions indiscriminately, that it is not their alms only, but their diligence, and attention to these labours of Love, that they freely bestow, in order to alleviate the calamities of their fellow-creatures.

But, to leave now the consideration of that part of your design, let us proceed to the other branch of it, the communicating this disease of the Small-pox by Inoculation. And here we find that out of 3434 inoculated persons, at the making up your last year's accounts, ten had died. Ten out of 3434! more than 343 chances for life to one, when in the ordinary course of things, one out of six, of those who have the distemper, perish; and when we know likewise how few escape it.

What an amazing remedy is here offered, to those who otherwise would be in such great danger, and even to those who would not! For surely the constant apprehension of so dreadful and fatal a disease, is itself a Disease, almost equally insupportable. The design of this institution

stitution is to soften the violence, and prevent the havock and destruction usually made by the most loathsome, most fatal, and consequently most dreaded of all disorders that are not chronical. And what should make contributions come easily to it is this circumstance, that the patients are not of the blood and kindred of the benefactors; so that the difficulties arising from immediate and strong affection (idle as they may be even in that case) have no place here. Persons, whose only connection with you is that of a fellow-creature (at least their only necessary connection) are desirous of softening one great calamity of their lives, by a voluntary submission to an infection, in taking of which they risque but little, and which they probably would otherwise take, at a very great hazard indeed. Where now is the objection to this? Objection to Charity, considered rightly, there is none. Where is therefore the objection to this practice? Why truly, the natural affection of parents to their children is so extremely strong, that thousands and ten thousands dare not venture to expose them purposely, in this case, to the least hazard for the greatest good. Press this upon them; urge to them that they do it every day in other instances; shew them, that they do it

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frequently even in cases of bodily disorders; and still the result will be, that although you may have convinced their reason, you will not have satisfied their fears. They next deceive themselves into a belief, that it is not so much their own private affections that deter them, as the sense of religion and of duty to God; and this argument in its own nature extends beyond the consideration of the narrow circle of blood and family.

To venture upon any action, certainly known to be displeasing to God, as having been directly forbidden by him, is in Scripture language tempting of God. The Israelites, by their disobedience, tempted God. But before such an action as this is condemned, as a temptation of God, you must prove it to be actual disobedience, or certainly so by direct inference; which neither has been done yet, nor I believe ever will be done, until the same be proved of a voyage to the Indies to make a fortune, or of a journey to Bath to fix the gout; and indeed of every voluntary risque in the course of life for the inexpressibly greater chance of good.

Nor can Inoculation be called not depending upon Providence, any more than every other prudential act, especially every other preventive act,

act, which human wisdom and foresight may and daily does suggest.

That Divine Providence continually upholds and preserves the natural world from dissolution is most certain. That the same Providence superintends the actions of men; that it also influences those actions, occasionally, as it seemeth best to infinite wisdom, in unknown degrees, and by unknown ways, and in some cases (for ends also unknown to us) even directs them, is not to be doubted: and it is a most obvious truth, that the end and issue of every human action is in the hands of God. And surely, if we may ever presume of ourselves to conjecture in what particular instances it pleases God to interpose, it should seem to be most right in those instances, where the success of mankind in promoting the happiness of the world is most visible and notorious. So that the argument from distrust of God may perhaps be retorted, with justice, upon those who reject the use of so admirable an invention as that of Inoculation.

But enough of controversy. Let every man be left to his own thoughts, and to the dictates of his own conscience; and let no man despise his brother for difference of opinion upon

on this or any other subject. We cannot all think alike; but we may all pray alike, that every act of humanity and benevolence, arising from the workings of an honest heart, and done in the faith and fear of God, may be crowned with success, by his blessing; through Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour.



F I N I S.

(A N)
A C C O U N T

OF THE

Rise, Progress, and State of the HOSPITALS,
for relieving poor People afflicted with the
SMALL-POX, and for INOCULATION;

From its First INSTITUTION (26 September 1746)
to 24 March 1763.

THIS HOSPITAL was instituted in the Year 1746, *Rise*:
supported by a Subscription then made by several No-
blemen, Ladies, and Gentlemen, who were desirous
that a Charity useful in itself, and so beneficial to the
Public, might be begun near this Great Metropolis, there not be-
ing any HOSPITAL of this Kind in *Europe*.

THE Relief of the Neceffitous under that severe, nauseous,
and frequent Distemper, The SMALL-POX, is a Work of
Charity so evidently attended with many beneficial Circumstances,
as well to the Public as to the unhappy Objects, that it is in reality
not a little strange, that the establishing a Fund for such a Charity
should be a Design of no longer standing.

IT is universally agreed, that amongst all Distempers, to which
Providence has made the Human Body liable, there is none so af-
flicting, so alarming, or which demands such careful, speedy, and
continual Assistance, as the SMALL-POX; to which the in-
ferior Sort of People are at least equally liable with those in a higher
Sphere of Life, though utterly unable to support themselves under
so dreadful a Malady, or to procure the necessary Means for their
Recovery.

As this Disease is so frightful, even in its first Appearance, and
at the same time contagious, and almost inevitable, Families of all
Degrees are thrown into the utmost Confusion, when it invades
any Person amongst them, let his or her Station be what it will.
To keep a Servant in such a Condition is, generally speaking, ex-
ceedingly inconvenient: To thrust them out of Doors under such
Circumstances, always inhuman, commonly fatal. How agree-
able therefore, must the Information prove to all considerate and

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1746

charitable Persons, that for removing of these Difficulties, for securing private Families, and for the Preservation of the wretched Individuals, labouring under this Disease, there is already established,

An HOSPITAL for the SMALL-POX,

where Persons of both Sexes, and of all Ages, may be carefully provided for, both as to Physic and Diet, and properly attended in that calamitous Condition; and this at a very easy Expence to the Governors, who by their charitable Contributions support the Fund for so glorious, and so compassionate an Undertaking, which, only to mention, is to recommend. A needless Pomp of Words would rather obscure, than illustrate this Design; the Utility and Humanity of which, all, who have the smallest Attention or Tenderness, cannot fail to comprehend.

As what has been said sufficiently shews, how well-adapted a Charity this is, in respect to such as are afflicted with this Disease in the Natural Way; so the other Part of the Scheme, which has a Tendency to preserve our Species from the Ravages of this infectious Malady, by rendering it less malignant and less destructive, in the Way of INOCULATION, deserves likewise public Approbation and effectual Encouragement.

THE Objections that have been made against this Practice, are founded rather in an Aversion to Novelty, however useful, than in an Adherence to Reason and Experience. The strange Imputation that a well-established Method of preserving many Lives, is an Attempt upon the Prerogative of the Almighty, will make no Impression upon any, who consider that the same Thing may be urged against exhibiting Medicines at all, either sanative or preventive, and the extraordinary Methods that are often necessary to be made use of, to stop the Progress of any particular Disease.

THE Benefits of INOCULATION appear every Year, by fresh Trials, greater and more certain. This dreadful, this destructive Distemper is thereby rendered mild and manageable, and becomes rather a Purgation of the Body from the latent Seeds of an expected Disease, than creating a Disease itself. It delivers People from those Apprehensions, with which, till they have had the SMALL-POX, they are always haunted. It frees them from the Objections, that are continually made to their being received into any Family, while they remain exposed to that Disease in the Natural

Natural Way. It gives them Courage to enter into the Service of their Country, either by Land or Sea; and protects them, while in that Service, from the Risque of being carried off, for want of those Accommodations, which Camps and Ships rarely supply.

To all these, if we add the general and great Consideration of preserving so many Lives, which may evidently arise from these different Ways of having the Disease, (for upon a general Calculation, 25 or 30 die out of 150 Patients, having the Distemper in the Natural Way, and one only out of this Number, when INOCULATED,) it will appear, that this is a Thing of very high Importance; and that it is not easy to name an Undertaking more laudable in itself, or more beneficial in its Consequences, than the making a Provision, that those, who really stand in the greatest Need of this Preservative, and yet from their low, though useful Stations in Life, are precluded from it, should be rescued from a Condition, equally injurious to them and to Society.

BUT as the World will be often divided in Sentiments in Matters of such a Nature; so, by the Constitution of this Charity, due Care is taken, that the Intentions of such well-disposed Persons, as shall contribute to any Branch of it, shall be punctually answer'd. For they may direct their Benefactions to be bestowed upon such Persons only, as are infected with the Natural SMALL-POX; or, if they judge the promoting INOCULATION the more beneficial, they may confine their Gifts thereto; or, if given without any Distinction, it will be applied to the general Fund, both for Natural SMALL-POX and for INOCULATION.

To these Considerations, it is proper to add one Circumstance, which, duly considered, cannot but have great Weight with all, who have any Feeling for their Fellow-Creatures in Distress; which is, that it is an HOSPITAL, in Aid of all other Hospitals, being calculated, by its very Constitution, to receive those miserable Creatures, whom the Rules of all other Charities expressly and prudentially exclude.

As this useful and necessary Charity loudly calls for further Assistance, may it not be justly hoped, that many pious and compassionate Hands will bountifully contribute to the Support, Continuance, and Enlargement of a Design, which Reason, good Policy, Humanity, and Religion so powerfully recommend?

General Plan. THESE HOSPITALS consist of two Houses, at a due Distance from each other, in airy Situations.

Situation. THAT for preparing the Patients for INOCULATION is in the *Lower-street, Islington*; and is capable of receiving Fifty at a Time: And that for receiving them, when the Disease appears, and for the Reception of Patients in the Natural Way, is in *Cold Bath-fields*, containing one Hundred and Thirty Beds for Patients.

General Courts. STATED General Courts are held half-yearly, to wit, the one between *Lady-day* and *Midsummer*, and the other between *Michaelmas* and *Christmas*; Notice of which is sent to each Governor, as well as publicly advertised.

Presidents, &c. A President, Four Vice-Presidents, and a Treasurer, are annually elected out of the Governors.

Committee. A House-Committee of Thirteen Governors is chosen half-yearly, who meet the first *Thursday* in the Month at Ten in the Forenoon at the HOSPITAL in *Cold Bath-fields*, and the other *Thursdays* at *Child's Coffee-House* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, at Five in the Afternoon, to transact the Business of the HOSPITALS; at which Meetings all Governors present have a Vote, and their Attendance will be esteemed a Favour.

THERE are a Secretary, two Apothecaries, a Messenger, Matrons, proper Nurses, &c.—No Fee, Reward, or Gratitude, to be taken from any Patients, Tradesmen, or other Persons, on account of the HOSPITALS, on Pain of Expulsion.

Governors Qualification. Thirty Guineas constitutes a Governor for Life; Five Guineas per Annum, a Governor during such Subscription, or after two such annual Subscriptions any Person, by paying not less than Twenty Guineas, on or before the 14th of October, 1764, becomes a Governor for Life. Smaller Benefactions are accepted with Gratitude.

Privilege. EVERY Governor has a Vote at all General Courts and Committees, and is entitled to have one Patient on the List for Inoculation, and one in the House for the Natural Way, at the same Time. Ladies have the same Privilege, and may vote, by Proxies, at all Elections.

EVERY

EVERY Annual Subscriber is entitled to have one Patient in the Hospital for the Natural Way at a Time, provided there are three Beds for Men, and two for Women Patients, in Reserve for Governors Recommendations.

A Committee of Accounts of Seven Governors is annually chose at the General Court held between *Ladyday* and *Midsummer*, who meet at least once a Quarter to examine and audit all Tradesmens Bills, which are afterwards ordered by the House-Committee for Payment.

THE Accounts are regularly kept, and open at all Times for *Accounts*, the Inspection of the Governors.

Two Governors are appointed Visitors by the House-Committee, for six Months, who frequently attend the Hospital for Inoculation; and also the Hospital for the Natural Way, alternately; to inspect into the Conduct and Management of the Officers, Servants, and others therein.

EVERY Person destitute of Friends, or Money, and labouring *Objects*, under this melancholy Disease, or desirous of being inoculated, is a proper Object of this Charity.

PATIENTS in the Natural Way are received every Day; but *Natural* Enquiry must first be made if there is Room, to prevent the Danger and Expence of a Disappointment.

PATIENTS for INOCULATION are received about eight times *Inoculation* in the Year, of which timely Notice is given in the *PUBLIC* ADVERTISER, Men and Boys at one time, and Women and *Patients*. Girls at another; and the Governors are desired to be careful in recommending none but those who are really Poor, as a want of that Care will be an Injury to proper Objects. Governors are desired to send their Recommendations as soon as signed to the Apothecary at the House of Preparation, in *Islington*, which will be by him immediately enter'd on the Books, and when the Turn of such Person, so recommended, comes for Admittance, a Letter will be sent for his or her Attendance, which, if punctually observed, they will be admitted.

If any Persons omit to attend according to their Turn on the Admission-days, they will be excluded, and cannot have the Benefit of

of this Charity, without first obtaining a new Recommendation.

THERE is no Charge attending the Admission of Patients for Inoculation; but for Patients in the Natural Way, a Deposit of *One Pound Two Shillings*, to answer the Expences of Burial in case of Death, or to be returned to the Person who paid the same, when discharg'd the HOSPITAL.

FOR the sake of the Patients, and for fear of spreading this dangerous Infection, it is necessary to forbid Strangers to visit them; and therefore it is hoped that the Affection or Curiosity of particular Persons will not be offended at this unavoidable Precaution.

PROPER Dresses are provided for the Patients, and worn by them while their own Cloaths are fumigated with Brimstone, which is always done before their Discharge.

SUCH Persons who are inclined to favour this charitable Design, are desired to send their Subscriptions, or Benefactions, to *Isaac Akerman, Esq;* Treasurer to the HOSPITALS, at his House in *Fenchurch-street*; or to the following Bankers, viz. *Sir Joseph Hankey, and Comp. in Fenchurch-street*; *Mess. Cliffe, Walpole, and Clarke, in Lombard-street*; *Mess. James and Thomas Coutts, in the Strand*; *Andrew Drummond, Esq; and Co. at Charing-Cross*; *Mess. Backwell and Co. in Pall-mall*: And those, who chuse to be Benefactors by their last Will, have the following Form recommended to them:

*The Form
for Lega-
cies to the
Hospital.*

ITEM. *I give and bequeath the Sum of* _____ *to the Treasurer or Treasurers for the* _____ *Time being, of the Hospitals called by the Name of The Hospitals for* _____ *the Small-Pox and Inoculation; to be applied towards carrying on* _____ *the charitable Designs of the said Hospitals.*

Note, GIVING Land, or Money or Stocks with Directions to be laid out in Land, will be void by the Mortmain Act.

AN Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of this HOSPITAL will be published annually, with the general Account of the HOSPITAL.



A LIST of the GOVERNORS and SUBSCRIBERS to the HOSPITALS for relieving poor People afflicted with the SMALL-POX, and for INOCULATION.

The KING's MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, PATRON.

†** His Grace GEORGE Duke of Marlborough -- PRESIDENT.

†** The Right Hon. GEORGE-HENRY Earl of Litchfield,
†* The Right Hon. HUGH Earl of Northumberland, —
†** Sir WILLIAM-BEAUCHAMP PROCTOR, Bart. } VICE-PRESIDENTS
Knight of the Bath, — — — —
†** EBENEZER MUSSELL, Esq; — — — —

†** ISAAC AKERMAN, Esq; in *Fenchurch-street*, TREASURER.

*Those marked thus ** are GOVERNORS for Life.*

*Those marked thus * are Annual GOVERNORS.*

Those marked thus † have been STEWARDS.

A.

†*Right Hon. John Earl of Ashburnham,
Dover-street

*Right Hon. George Lord Abergavenny,
Charles-street, Berkeley-square

*Right Hon. the Lady Abergavenny, *ditto*

*Rt. Hon. the Countess of Aylesford, *Grosvenor-sq.*

*Rt. Hon. the Countess of Abercorn, *Grosvenor-sq.*

**The Hon. the Baron Ephraim de Aguilar, *New Broadstreet-buildings*

†**Sir Charles Asgill, Bart. and Ald. *Lombard-street*

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**John Apthorpe, Esq;

**Richard Alexander, Esq; *Wood-street*

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†**Anthony Askew, M.D. *Queen-squars*

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**Mrs. Henrietta Akerman, *Fenchurch-street*

**Jof. Andrews, Esq; *at Shaw, near Newbury, Berks*

*Francis Austen, Esq; *Seven-oaks, Kent.*

*John Aldridge, Esq; *Lincoln's-inn Old-Buildings*

*Mr. Thomas Ardesoif, *New-Inn*

*Mr. John Allen, *Northfleet, Kent*

*Mrs. Henrietta Ardesoif, *Soho-square*

B.

†*His Grace John Duke of Bedford,
Bloomsbury

*Her

- Her Grace the Duchess of Bedford, *ditto*
- † • The Right Hon. John Earl of Bute, *South Audley-street*
- † • The Right Hon. Frederick Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, *Grosvenor-square*
- † • The Right Hon. William Lord Boston, *Grosvenor-street*
- Most Hon. Marchioness of Blandford, *Grosvenor-square*
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- † • Sir Richard Betenson, Bt. *Queen's-square, Ormond str.*
- † • Sir Matthew Blakiston, Bart. and Ald. *Old-jury*
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- William Blunt, Esq; *Queen-street, Cheapside*
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- Joseph Bullock, Esq; *Caversfield-place, near Bicester, Oxfordshire*
- Harry Blencowe, Esq; *Broad-street-build.*
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- Mr. Thomas Bromwich, *Ludgate-hill*
- Mrs. Boone, *Hill-street, Berkeley-square*
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Charles Gibbon, Esq; *Middle Scotland-yard*

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†**Sir Thomas Hankey, ditto

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†**Anth. Keck, Esq; James street, West-
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*Anthony Keck, Esq; Grosvenor-street
**William-Isaac Kopps, Esq; Hackney
*Matthew Kenrick, Esq; Hatton-garden
**David Ker, Esq; Cateaton-street
*Mr. Joseph Kinder, Felt-street, in Wood-
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James's-sq.
**Her Grace the Duchess of Leeds, ditto
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**The Right Rev. John Lord Bishop of
Lincoln, Scotland-yard
**The Rt. Hon. Henry Earl of Lincoln,
New-palace-yard, Westminster
†*Rt. Hon. John Ld. Visc. Ligonier, North
Audley-street
†*The Right Hon. Francis Lord Le Dis-
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street
†**Sir Rob. Ladbroke, Knt. and Ald. St.
Peter's-hill
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**Edward Lewis, Esq; Stratton-street
**John Leapidge, Esq; Tokenhouse-yard,
Leithbury
*John Leland, Esq; Lower Brook-street
**Mr. James Landon, Primrose-street
*London Hospital
**Mrs. Prudence Lawrence, Houndsditch
**Mrs. Sophia Leapidge, Tokenhouse-yard,
Leithbury
Mr. Thomas Lock, Clare-Market

M.

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†*Rt. Hon. Samuel Lord Masham, Cork-
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*Rt. Hon. Humphry Morice, Esq; Dover-
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†**Nathaniel Mason, Esq; Lawrence-
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†**Rich. Morhall, Esq; King's-road near
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**John Mount, Esq; Tower-hill
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*Mrs. Annabella Medley, Lower Brook-
street
*Mrs. Mustell, Bethnal green
Mrs. Susanna Mathew, Westham, Essex
Mrs.

Mrs. Mary Mathew, at *Maryland-point*
near *Stratford-le-Bow*

N.

**His Grace Edward D. of Norfolk, St.
* *James's-squ.*

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bill

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